

A NEW GENUS AND SPECIES OF BRACHYCIDIDINAE
(HYMENOPTERA : TIPHIIDAE).

By KARL V. KROMBEIN,

Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The male specimens on which the following new genus and species are based were found recently while I was sorting some miscellaneous material in the collection of the United States National Museum. The genus is described at this time so that it will be available for inclusion in a forthcoming revision of brachycistidine males by C. E. Mickel. The illustrations are by Arthur D. Cushman of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

Superficially the specimens bear a very strong resemblance to some of the more pilose species of *Tiphia* in the Tiphiinae, but they possess simple claws and lack an epicnemial furrow, and the tegulae do not cover the axillary sclerites of the forewing, characters which separate the Brachycistidinae from the Tiphiinae. Apparently this new genus is most closely related to the Castanea Group in *Brachycistis* Fox, though differing abundantly in generic characters, as indicated in the diagnosis given below.

The dark color, small ocelli, and compound eyes indicate that this species is diurnal, as contrasted to most brachycistidine males, which are nocturnal, stramineous or brownish orange, and have enlarged ocelli and compound eyes.

COLOCISTIS, new genus.

Genotype.—*Colocistis pilosa*, new species.

Generic characters.—Male: Head transverse, rounded, broader than high in anterior aspect, coarsely and closely punctate and clothed with abundant, long pilosity; mandible tridentate apically, the lowest tooth longer than the others, and with a curved carina running from anterior attachment of mandible to innermost tooth; compound eye relatively smaller than in *Brachycistis*, not protruding laterally beyond temple in anterior aspect, the inner orbits moderately convergent toward clypeus and not so distinctly emarginate as in *Brachycistis*.

Thorax short, broad, and clothed with abundant, long pilosity; humeral angles of pronotum rounded, not prominent; parapsidal furrows long and deep; scutellum very convex; propodeum very short, the dorsal, lateral, and posterior surfaces distinct, the dorsal and posterior surfaces separated by a low ridge.

Forewing with three submarginal cells; stigma large, subrectangular.

Abdomen with fringes of long, abundant pilosity at apices of first to sixth tergites and second to fifth sternites; pygidium with a deep lateral sulcus on apical half; first tergite with a transverse carina between anterior declivous and posterior horizontal surfaces; second sternite with anterior fourth sharply and

slightly raised above remainder of sternite, the posterior margin of the raised portion broadly and shallowly V-shaped.

Female.—Unknown.

Remarks.—The comparatively smaller compound eyes and ocelli, the relatively coarser puncturation, very convex scutellum, abbreviated propodeum, very abundant pilosity, and deep lateral sulcus of the pygidium distinguish *Colocistis* from its closest relative, the Castanea Group of *Brachycistis*.

***Colocistis pilosa*, new species.**

Male.—Length 11.5 mm. Black; palpi, tegula, and legs tinged with fuscous. Pilosity white, tinged with yellow.

Head (fig. 2) shining, on the whole rather closely and coarsely punctured, clothed with abundant, erect pilosity; clypeus transverse, finely and sparsely punctured, the median third somewhat produced apically, the apical margin of produced portion thickened and tridentate; inferior border of antennal socket slightly raised but not carinate; front with an impunctate space before fore ocellus; ocelli small, arranged in a low triangle, fore ocellus set in a depression, hind ocelli facing distinctly laterad, postocellar distance only slightly less than ocellular distance; hypostomal carina low, separated posteriorly from occipital carina by a very short distance.

Thorax shining; pronotum dorsally with close, contiguous punctures and abundant, erect pilosity, laterally less closely but more coarsely punctate and with sparse pilosity; propleuron very sparsely punctured, with little pilosity; mesoscutum with moderately coarse punctures which are closer anteriorly and between parapsidal furrows and with sparse, short pilosity; tegula glabrous, with a few scattered punctures; scutellum strongly convex, declivous posteriorly and laterally, and with moderately close, coarse punctures around declivity and longer pilosity than on mesoscutum; postscutellum rather closely punctured laterad of a median impunctate area and with long pilosity; mesopleuron coarsely and subcontiguously punctured, the pilosity moderately dense and long; metapleuron impunctate except for some contiguous punctures above; dorsal surface of propodeum irregularly rugose, bare, separated from posterior surface by an irregular, low ridge; posterior surface of propodeum antero-laterally coarsely and closely punctured and pilose, finely and closely punctured near abdominal attachment, remainder of surface impunctate; lateral surface of propodeum impunctate along metapleural suture, coarsely and rather closely punctured elsewhere.

Wings (fig. 3) hyaline except for infumated apex of forewing; stigma and veins fuscous; forewing with first and second submarginal cells subequal in length, the third subquadrate and less than half as long as second submarginal cell along cubital vein, the marginal cell truncate, its apex not extending much beyond apex of third submarginal.

Legs, except tarsi, covered with sparse, moderately long pilosity, tarsi with decumbent, shorter pilosity, middle and hind tibia with a few spines near apices, hind coxa carinate along inner margin beneath.

Abdomen, except first segment, somewhat subopaque owing to very fine

shagreening, apices of first to sixth tergites and second to fifth sternites with abundant, long, recumbent pilosity; first tergite shining, anterior declivous and posterior horizontal surfaces separated by a low, transverse ridge, the anterior declivity with fine, scattered punctures, the horizontal portion with moderately coarse, subcontiguous punctures on sides and apical half; second tergite with scattered, smaller punctures except along apical margin, where punctures are subcontiguous; third to sixth tergites with smaller punctures which are not so scattered on the disk and are about as close along apical margins as on second tergite; pygidium with a rather sharp, median, longitudinal ridge on apical half, on each side of which is a broad, shallow, punctate sulcus, the area laterad of sulcus with coarse, deep, moderately close punctures; second sternite with basal fourth sharply but slightly raised, the posterior margin of raised portion broadly and shallowly V-shaped, the apical three-fourths sparsely and coarsely punctured except laterally and along posterior margin, where punctures are closer; third to fifth sternites more finely and closely punctured discally; sixth sternite with basal two-thirds finely and closely punctured, the apical third impunctate.

Genitalia (fig. 1) with parameres very hairy; postero-dorsal area of left basiparamere (fig. 1, *a*) decidedly asymmetrical (apparently this is an abnormal development, since the basiparameres of the paratype are symmetrical and shaped like the right basiparamere of the holotype).

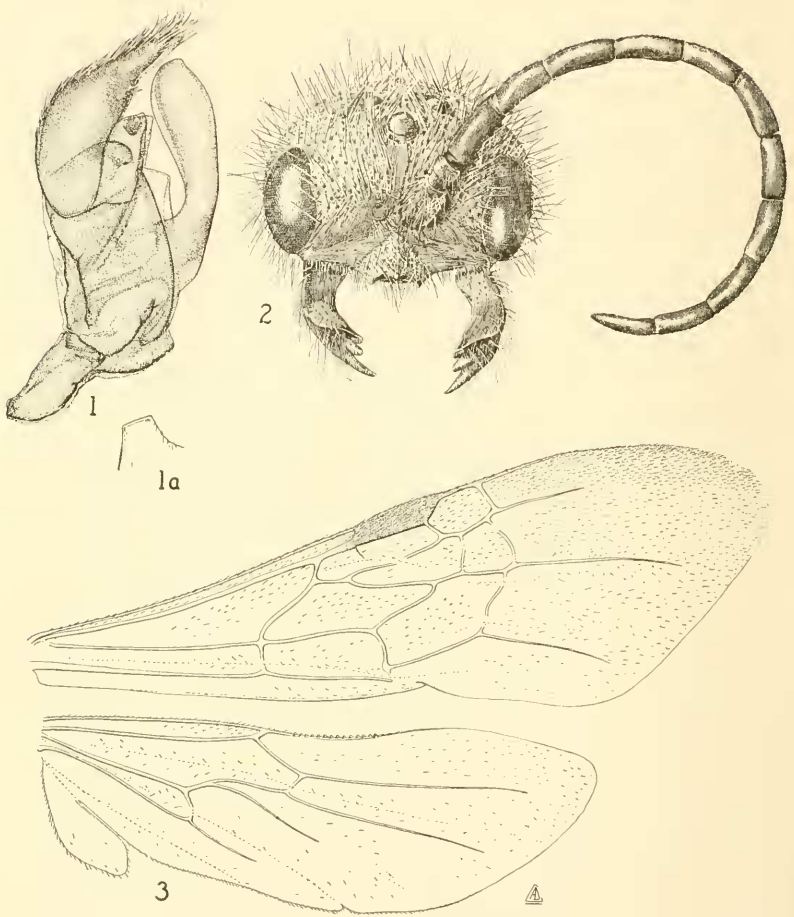
Female.—Unknown.

Type.—Male, San Diego, Calif., June 22, 1890 (F. E. Blaisdell). (From Bridwell Collection.) [United States National Museum type no. 55728.]

Paratype.—One male with same data as type, but August 26, 1891. [U. S. National Museum.] The paratype has been deposited in the collection of the University of Minnesota.

The paratype is 11.0 mm. long and the antenna is fuscous beneath, long and filiform, the flagellar segments moderately crenulate and subequal in length, except for the first, which is slightly shorter.

The form of the apical margin of the clypeus is quite different from that of the various species of *Brachycistis* and possibly may be of generic significance, though material of other species of *Colocistis* will be needed before this point can be ascertained.



EXPLANATION OF PLATE 7.

Colocistis pilosa, new species.

- Fig. 1. Right lateral aspect of genitalia (holotype).
- Fig. 1a. Left lateral aspect of postero-dorsal corner of basiparamere (to illustrate asymmetry of this part in holotype).
- Fig. 2. Frontal aspect of head.
- Fig. 3. Wings.